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personal proper took his departure for the second day after the espedition at Gorce, to late Consul at R with Governor M'Carthe Biack Troops intend-Harmony, my the party into the inteing to the nature

dition, under the com-Tuckey, of the Royal been sent out, with an ding the immense riv-Zaire, as it is frequently commanders of both these been furnished by the memoranda, and a list of ne to the interior of Afriis ever reason to believe tions themselves have in a mode well calculated e important discoveries of to procure for the public, lons to our present knowast continent.

fiscellaneous. have taken measures Mr. Park's Family the ecount of his mission to Africa, in 1805, which was the last General Meeting shed. He left a widow, lone daughter; and two purchase-money of that already been invested funds, in the names of their benefit. The rean will be received from n the month of May next,

invested in the same ce of a representation nn of the last year by a Navy, relative to the exed state of the Black ately discharged from his an application was made both to Lord Viscount to Lord Melville; and afterwards issued by the idmiralty to the respecat Greenwich and provide maintenance for ins discharged from the duction of their discharate care of them, till they

ent back to Africa. are new enabled to aneneral Meeting, that the an appropriate Inscripory of their venerable ille Sharpe, will soon be ery conspicuous part of Abbey; and that a gentleable literary reputation writing an account of his and most valuable life, dy from his papers and given to the Institution mentioned in the Ninth

te of the Funds.

Meeting was last year he Funds of the Instituvery greatly reduced by Treaty of Paris, of May, the Slave Trade was arried on by French subars from that period. tinuing to be still fur-

various urgent claims, ought it expedient to culation of a large numan Address to the Pubof the Finances of the ese copies have accordely circulated, under the amittee; but sufficient elapsed to afford an opng of the effect prorepresentation. Certain it, without considerable Funds, the Directors r cramped in their enard the original views n; to which, indeed, never been equal, and more inadequate than

h pleasure in annexing

THE MEMORY OF ILLE SHARP. m the Appendix; and an testify from our own

rare man. of this expedition see the it page of this paper.]

picture of the public

Sacred to the Memory of GRANVILLE SHARP, Ninth Son of Dr. Thomas Share, Prebendary of the Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches of York, Durham, and Southwell, and Grandson of Dr John Shane, Archbishop of York.

Born and educated in the bosom of the Church of England, He ever cherished for her Institutions the most unshaken regard, While his whole soul was in harmony with the sacred strain,

"Glory to God in the highest; on Earth, peace, good will towards men;"
On which his life presented one beautiful comment Of glowing Piety and unwearied Beneficence.

Freed by Competence from the necessity, and by Content from the desire. Of lucrative occupation, He was incessant in his labors to improve the condition of mankied.

Founding Public Happiness on Public Virtue, He aimed to rescue his Native Country from the guilt and inconsistency Of employing the Arm of Freedom to rivet the Fetters of Bondage;

And established for the Negro Race, in the person of Somerset, The long disputed Rights of Human Nature. Having, in this glorious cause, triumphed

over the combined resistance Of Interest, Prejudice, and Pride, He took his post among the foremost of the honorable band Associated to deliver Africa from the rapacity of Europe by the Abolition of the

Slave Trade ; Nor was Death permitted to interrupt his career of usefulness Till he had witnessed that Act of the British Parliament By which "THE ABOLITION" was decreed.

In his Private Relations he was equally And having exhibited through life a model of disinterested virtue,
He resigned his pious spirit into the

hands of his Creator, In the exercise of charity, and faith, and hope, On the sixth day of July, A. D. 1813, in the 78th year of his Age. READER!

If, on perusing this tribute to a Private Individual, Thou shouldst be disposed to suspect it as partial, or to censure it as diffuse, Know, that it is not Panegyric, but History.

Erected by the African Institution of London, A. D. 1816.

The Virtues here recorded sprung from a lively Faith in the Mercy of God, through the merits of the Redeemer; at whose feet, under the gracious influence of "The Lord and Giver of Life," all the labors of this unwearied servant of Christ were laid, as grateful, but imperfect offerings.

This Epitaph elegantly pourtrays the the great Christian poet disclose the principles and motives on which we know his character to have been formed: Since the dear hour that bro't me to Thy foot, And cut up all my follies by the root, I never trusted in an arm but Thine, Nor hop'd, but in thy righteousness divine: My prayers and alms, imperfect and defil'd, Were but the feeble efforts of a child; Howe'er performed --- it was their brightest part That they proceeded from a grateful heart : Cleans'd in Thine own all-purifying blood, Forgive their evil, and accept their good : I cast them at thy feet --- my only plea

Is what it was -- dependence upon Thee. From the Appendix we extract also the Letter from the Philadelphia. African

Institution. It is addressed to one of the Directors of the African Institution. Our Readers will learn from it, with much pleasure, that Free Africans are beginning, with intelligence and zeal, to render efficient aid to the efforts of the Institution.

Sir,-Through the assiduous attention of our common brother, Paul Cuffee, whose concern for the welfare of his African Brethren is commensurate with our feelings, we are indebted for the present occasion we enjoy, under God, in addressing you; having a well-grounded hope (from the tenor of your friendly and flattering communication to him, which we were highly gratified on perusing,) you would be pleased to hear of the exertions we are making towards eradicating the prejudices and uncharitable-like feelings of such as are not with us: and this we beg we may be permitted to plead in extenuation of the liber-

ty we now take. At the request of the " African Institution of the City of Philadelphia," we are authorized to inform you of its establishment, and the views that it would embrace. Its members are selected from among the People of Color in this country, who are gratefully impressed with your noble and disinterested zeal in meliorating the condition of that oppressed portion of the human family, who too long have been the victims of the petty tyranny of mankind. You, who are so remote from the scene of their wrongs and their sufferings, have become their unsought friend, and the energetic vindicator of their cause.

It has been suggested by our indefatigable friend and countryman, Paul Cuffee, that Institutions might be profitably employed, on this side the Atlantic, in facilitating your benevolent intentions.

The Association formed in this place, at present, has confined itself to the selection of such persons, from among those that have applied for passage to Africa, as would be useful; persons of ledge of God and Jesus Carist, see good report, united with a knowledge they had all at first but one father?"

of the cultivation of produce familiar to the African Climate, or those useful branches of the mechanic arts which would render them serviceable. If in the performance of this duty, we have rendered any service to the good cause, we shall be more than compensated by a knowledge of having aided in theestablishing of an asylum for the oppressed.

By the articles of our Association, a more extensive latitude is alluved to our exertions; but as we conside ourselves as merely instruments for the furtherance of your views, we would prefer acting in the subordinate capaciaes of agents.

There have embarked from this city two families, who, we believe, will meet your ideas as to qualifications in every respect, by the name of Anthony Servance and Samuel Wilson. They are persons whose characters are guaranteed by some of the most respectable individuals in society. In soliciting for them your favor and protection, we do it with a degree of confidence, because we feel that it will not be misapplied. It would afford us much satisfaction if we could know what privilege your Gove ment would be disposed to grant to such as may hereafter emigrate to the Colony of Sierra Leone; if any exemptions would be made in favor of this Insitution, provided it should embark in any commercial enterprize desirable for the purpose of civilizing Africa.

An answer to this question, and such other information as you may deem useful to us, will receive our grateful thanks if communicated.

That the field of your usefulness may be enlarged, and that your efforts in the great cause of Philanthropy may be crowned with the happiest success is the ardent wish of your devoted and very humble Servants,

(Signed at the request of the African Institution of Philadelphia,) JAMES FORTEN, President. RUSSELL PARROTT, Secretary.

-From the Missionary Register.

LIFE OF REV. JOHN ELIGT, The " . ?postle of the North American Indians." [Continued from page 41.]

Second Interview with the Indiana. Encouraged by the reception which had been given to his first serios attempt to instruct the Natives in Christianity, Mr. Eliot determined to rsue his object. On the 11th of November he met, in the wigwam of Waaubon, a still larger number of Indians than before.

After prayer in the English Tongue, and catechizing the children on a few of the most important points of religion, he addressed the assembly, in their own

language, to the following effect :-We are come to bring you good news from the great God Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth: and to tell you how evil and wicked men may come to be good; so as, while they live, they may be happy; and, when they die, they may go to God and live in heaven.

He discoursed to them, with much affection, for about an hour, concerning the character of God, and the way of reconciliation by Jesus Christ. The whole assembly appeared very serious: one man, in particular, poured out many tears; and shewed much affliction, without any affectation of being seen.

When Mr. Eliot ceased, an old man asked whether it was not too late for one so near death to repent or seek after God.

This question (says Mr. Eliot) affected us not a little with compassion. We held forth to him the Bible; and told him what God said in it concerning such as are hired at the eleventh hour of the day: we told him also that if a father had a son who had been disobedient many years, yet if at last that son fall down upon his knees, and weep, and desire his father to love him, his father is so merciful that he will readily forgive him: so we said it is much more with God, who is a more merciful Father to those whom he hath made than any father can be to his rebellious child, if they fall down, and weep, and pray, and repent, and desire forgiveness for Jesus Christ's sake. And we farther added, that, look as if a father did call after his child to return and repent, promising him favor, the child might then be sure that his father would forgive him; so now the day of God was risen upon them, and he had sent us to preach repentance for the remission of sins; and that they might be sure to find favor, though they had lived many years in sin; and that therefore, if now they did repent, it was not too late, as the old man feared; but that, if they did not come when they were thus called, God would be greatly angry with them, especially considering that now they must sin against knowledge, whereas before we came to them they knew not any thing of God at all.

Having spent much time in clearing up the first question, the Indians next asked, " How came the English to differ so much from the Indians in the knowledge of God and Jesus Carist, seeing

was true, that, at first, we had all but one father; but, after that our first father fell, he had divers children : some were bad and some good. Those that were bad would not take his counsel, but departed from him and from God; and those God left alone in sin and ignorance: but others did regard him, and the counsel of God by him; and these knew God: and so the difference arose at first, that some, together with their posterity, knew God, and others did not. And so we told them it was at this day : for, like as if an old man, an aged father amongst them, have many children, if some of them be rebellious against the counsel of the father, he shuts them out of doors, and lets them go, and regards them not, unless they return and repent; but others, that will be ruled by him, come to know his mind: so we said Englishmen seek God, dwell in his house, hear his word, pray to God, and instruct their children out of God's book: honce they come to know God: but Indians' forefathers were stubborn and rebellious children, and would not hear the word, did not care to pray, nor to teach their children; and hence Indians that now are, do not know God at all: and so must continue unless they repent, and return to God and pray, and teach their children what they now may learn. But withal we told them, that many Englishmen did not know God, but were like to Kitchamakins (drunken Indians). Nor were we yet willing to tell them the story of the scattering of Noah's children since the flood, and thereby to shew them how the Indians came to be so ignorant, because it was too difficult, and the history of the Bible is reserved for them (if God will) to be opened at a more convenient season in their own tongue.

Their third question was : " How

may we come to serve God?" We asked him that proposed it, whether he did desire indeed to serve God: he replied, "Yes." Hereupon we said, first, they must lament their blindness and sinfulness that they cannot serve him; and their ignorance of God's book, (which we pointed to,) which directs how to serve him. Secondly, that they could not serve God, but by seeking forgiveness of their sins, and power against their sins, through Jesus Christ, who was preached to them. Thirdly, that look as an Indian child, if he would serve his father, must know his father's will and love his father ton, or else he can never serve him; but if he did know his father's will and love him, then he would serve him; and then, if he should not do some things which his father commands him, and yet afterwards grieve for it upon his knees before his father, his father would pity and accept him: so we told them it was with God; they must labor to know his will and love him; and then they will be willing to serve him; and if they should then sin, yet, grieving for it before God, he would pity and accept of them.

One of them asked, " If a man has committed adultery, or stolen any goods, and the Sachem doth not punish him, nor by any law is he punished, if also he restore the goods he hath stolen, what then? whether is not all well now?" meaning, that, if God's law was broken, and no man punished him for it, that then no punishment should come from God for it; as if, by restoring again, an

amends was made to God. Although man be not offended (we replied) for such sins, yet God is angry; and his anger burns like fire against all sinners. And here we set out the holiness and terror of God, in respect of the least sin. Yet if such a sinner with whom God is angry fly to Jesus Christ, and repent and seek for mercy and pardon for Christ's sake, then God will forgive and pity. Upon the hearing of which answer, he, who proposed the question, drew somewhat back, and hung down his head as a man smitten to the very heart; and, within a little while after, he brake out into a complaint, " Me little know Jesus Christ." We therefore told him, that, look as it was in the morning, at first there is but a little light, then there is more light, then there is day, then the sun is up, then the sun warms and heats, &c. So it was true that they knew but little of Jesus Christ now, but we had more to tell them concerning him hereafter, and after that more, and after that more, until at last they may come to know Christ as the English do : and we taught them but a little at a time, because they could understand but little; and, if they prayed to God to teach them, he would send his Spirit and teach them more: they and their fathers had lived in ignorance until now; it had been a long night wherein they had slept, and had not regarded God : but now the light of day began to break in on them. Having thus spent the whole after-

noon, and night coming on, Mr. Eliot, considering that the Indians formerly desired to know how to pray, and thought that Jesus Christ did not understand Indian Language, prepared to pray in their own tongue, and did so for above a

We confessed (says Mr. Eliot) that it | quarter of an hour. Several of them were much affected, lifting up their eyes and hands to heaven. Concerning one of them in particular, the following interesting account is given.

> I cast my eye on one who was hanging down his head weeping. He held up his head for awhile; yet such was the power of the word on his heart, that he hung down his head again, and covered his eyes again, and so fell wiping and wiping of them, weeping abundantly, continuing thus till prayer was ended; after which he presently turns from us, and turns his face to a side and corner of the wigwam, and there falls a weeping more abundantly by himself, which one of us perceiving, went to him, and spake to him encouraging words; at the hearing of which he fell a weeping more and more ; so leaving of him, he who spake to him came unto me (being newly gone out of the wigwam,) and told me of his tears : so we resolved to go again both of us to him, and speak to him again; and we met him coming out of the wigwam, and there we spake again to him, and he there fell into a more abundant renewed weeping, like one deeply and inwardly affected indeed, which forced us also to such bowels of compassion that we could not forbear weeping over him also: and so we parted, greatly rejoicing for such sorrowing.

Thus I have, as faithfully as I could remember, given you a true account of our beginnings with the Indians within our own bounds; which cannot but furnish matter of serious thought what further to do with these poor natives, the dregs of mankind, and the saddest spectacles of misery of mere men upon earth. We did think to forbear going to them this winter, but this last day's work, wherein God set his seal from heaven of acceptance of our little, makes those of us who are able, to resolve to adventure through frost and snow, lest the fire go out of their hearts for want of a little more fuel: to which we are the more encouraged, in that the next day after being with them, one of the Indians came to his house who preached to them, to speak with him; who in private conference wept exceedingly, and said, all that night the Indians could not sleep, partly with trouble of mind, and partly with wondering at the things which they heard preached among them : another Indian coming also to him the next day after, told him how many of the wicked sort of Indians began to oppose these

Some hours having been thus passed with them, Mr. Eliot asked, "What do you remember of what was taught you since the last time we were there?"

After they had spoken one to another for some time, one of them returned this answer, that " they did much thank God for our coming, and for what they heard :

(To be continued.)

## DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Extracts from the Report of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North-America. [Continued from page 42.]

The Committee have great pleasure in reporting to the Society, the continued and highly-favorable results of their annual appropriations to the support of the ministry and schools at Ellsworth, and the vicinity. The Rev. Mr. Nurse, in his last year's Report, observes : "The liberality of your Society to the school under my instruction, and the means, which they have put into my hands for the encouragement of women schools in the neighboring towns, are peculiarly gratifying ... I have made no alteration since my last Report with regard to the mode of instruction or government. . . I have attended to the school with as much assiduity as at any former period; and, I believe, with as much success. The school has been large. The number has varied from 40 or . 50 to 100 and upwards. We have never had more regularity, nor more general and diligent attention to study. . . There has been an increasing attendance upon the school. . . several young men and women have attended it the past winter, who have never attended it much, and some not any, before. These are mostly from families of the poorer sort, and from remote parts of the town. . . I mentioned, I believe, in my last Report to your Society, that fourteen of our young women would probably be employed the last summer in teaching schools in this and the neighboring towns. I have now the satisfaction to state to them that this was actually the case, and that in general they gave very great satisfaction to their employers, and were, I believe, very successful in their schools. Six of these schools were in part supported through the benevolence of your Society, and that of the Evangelical Missionary Society. Your assistance was very gratefully received. Most of the neighborhood, which have shared in your liberality, have desired me to express to your Society their grateful acknowledgments."

Having mentioned his attention to eco-

nomy in the management of the socicty's bounty, he adds: "Upwards of a dozen semales of this town will be employed out of it this season in the business of instruction. Some of these will receive their compensation wholly from their employers; but most of them will receive one half, or one third, of their wages from your bounty. The influence of our school has become much more extensive than I had anticipated in so short a time. . . If your society should continue to think that the school promises to be a mean of enlightening the minds, of improving the condition, of extending the usefulness, and of increasing the happiness of a considerable number of their fellow-creatures, they will continue to it, I hope, their fostering

In his last Report, Mr. Nurse observes, in reference to the church, that two only had been added to it the past year; that there had, however, been an increasing attention to the means of religion; and that their meetings for religious worship and instruction had been more regularly and more fully attended the past year than any preceding one .-Of the school under his care he observes, that it has been in constant operation through the year. "The number of scholars has varied from forty to eighty. There were present at a recent examination, about seventy. No material change has been made in the mode of conducting the school, nor in the branches of study attended to in it. The members of it are frequently changing, but the school retains a pretty uniform appearance and character. Its standing however is higher at this time than at any preceding. Most of my scholars," Mr. Nurse writes, "are able to read the Bible, and do read it generally twice in a day. I often call on them to give some account of what they have been reading, and add some observations with a view to make it better understood, and to impress its truths and precepts on their minds."

" As a suitable and useful exercise for the sabbath my scholars have been required to commit to memory portions of the catechism. When these portions are recited I frequently add explanatory temarks, and such exhortations as are suggested by the subjects. Having committed the catechism thoroughly to memory, my scholars proceed to commit Dr. Watts' Divine Songs, and then his Psalms and Hymns, or if they are not furnished with these, select portions of the Bible. These recitations very naturally lead to observations, counsels and exhortations of a religious nature. The older members of the school have attended considerably to Bishop Porteus's Evidences of the Truth of Christianity. As they recite from this book, I endeavor to assist them to understand the nature and to feel the power of the reasoning."-The school is opened and closed with prayer. "These are the principal means used in the school to imbue the minds of our youth with religious knowledge, and, by the blessing of God, to make them youth in the vicinity, and in regard to the appropriation of the money entrusted to him, Mr. Nurse observes, that 18 young women, educated in his school, were employed last summer, and 6 young men last winter in teaching schools --Eleven of these schools were in part supported by the money intrusted to his hand by this society, and half the sum intrusted with him by the Evangelical Missionary Society. Most of these schools he visited, and " had the happiness to find them accurately taught and well governed, and the teachers of them highly acceptable to their employers -These eleven schools were continued in operation from ten to twenty weeks .-The average number of scholars was about 25. In them the Bible was read, and the catechism taught "Your assistance," Mr. Nurse subjoins, "in affording the means of instructing so many children and youth in the elements of learning for such a length of time was very sensibly felt, and, I am happy to add, was very gratefully received." In appropriating the money entrusted to him, Mr Nurse did not set up schools wholly, or principally, at the expense of the society, but to help such poor neighborhoods as were willing to do what they could for themselves, and to bring them into operation in such a manner that they would be likely to continue in subsequent years, even should the aid of the society be withholden from them.

The following paragraph, toward the close of his Report, is worthy of regard. " The attention excited to schools in this town and vicinity is very pleasing. The state of education among children and youth is greatly improved within a few years; and the benevolence of your society has contributed much to this important effect. I cherish the hope, that this improvement in education and this increasing attention to it will be a mean in the hand of Providence of preparing the way to rengious improvement. That the soul be without knowledge, it is not. good. It is painful, in one point of view, although it is exceedingly pleasant in another, to bear, as we do, of persons in the decline of life beginning to learn to read, that they may be able to receive the light and enjoy the comfort which the Holy Scriptures have to impart -Piety and benevolence call upon as to

make every exertion in our power that none of the rising generation may be in his unhappy condition in their old age. In a religious point of view it is important that they, like Timothy, should from their childhood know the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make them wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus."

The Rev. Mr. Warren has given us favorable accounts of the schools in Jackson and the vicinity, the two last years. Where good schools have been kept;" he observes, " there is such a difference in the manners and habits of the people, that those who have been most opposed' to education, " have contributed generously to encourage it." The last year (1815) he introduced ten young persons into schools, as teachers; visited all the schools in the vicinity, and found them, generally speaking, in good order. "As far," he writes, "as I have extended my assistance in introducing teachers, the youth have made great improvement. Parents see the necessity of having teachers that are qualified to instruct. In the summer season there were in Jackson two schools for small children, two in Lincoln, three in Knox, three in Dixmont, and one in Lee; in these schools there were 250 scholars. In the winter there were schools in all these places, to accommodate large and small scholars; in all these there were 350 scholars .-These were all in good order, and the scholars have done well. I have none under my immediate instruction, but such as wish to become teachers. To encourage young persons to become more useful as teachers, I make no charge for my instruction. . . Many young children can read and write better than their parents. Many, whose parents are careless and negligent as it respects the things of eternity, have become regular in their habits, attentive to the sabbath, and constant in their attendance on public worship."

Agreeably to instructions of the Society, a proposal has been made to the Evangelical Missionary Society, that, instead of their united care of the two last mentioned missions, one mission should be assigned to each. It has accordingly been agreed, that our society should take the sole charge of the mission at Elisworth, and the other of the mission at Jackson.

An interesting letter from a very respectable lady in Rhode-Island (a niece of the late Gen. Greene,) addressed to the President of the society, in behalf of the people of East Greenwich, occasioned a grant of fifty dollars towards the repair of their meeting-house, which had fallen into decay. By this letter it appears, that the ministerial services of Rev. Mr. Waldo, in the employ of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, have been kindly received, and been productive of very salutary effects in that town. "The people attend public worship in greater numbers than has been known before .-It is believed that an alteration, favorable to religion and morals, is already obwise unto salvation." In regard to the servable; the sabbath is more respectinfluence of this school on children and ed." The letter closes with an anxious wish and prayer, "that this one year may by grace be the opening of new principles, feelings and objects to the people of this town; and that they may consider it as one of their most important duties, to support a minister of the Gospel, permanently.

A contribution of fifteen dollars from small female society in Buckland, lately formed " for the purpose of assisting in promoting the Gospel among our heathen brethren in America," was rendered particularly interesting by the manner in which it was communicated. It was given, " in humble hope and confidence, that He, who accepted the two mites from the poor widow in the gospel, will also condescend to own and bless ours. That it may become a treasure in his hands, who bringeth light out of darkness, converteth a forest into a fruitful field, and causeth the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose, is our most fervent prayer." (To be Continued.)

## JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

Obituary of Peter V ....., of Somerville, New-Jersey. At the close of the last year the subject of

this Memoir was in the enjoyment of blooming health. On the third day of the present year he was numbered with the silent dead, at the age of eleven years and 21 days. The father, in a letter giving information of this bereavement, thus writes:

"The Lord has seen fit to strike precisely where I had not looked for it. I have often thought of my children's dying, but scarcely ever of Peter's; his life scenied to be indispensible, and his rugged health perhaps cherished this forgetfulness of his mortality. But the Lord had planned it differently, and by the execution of his plan, has said, from man, whose breath is in his nostrils."

In addition to the general obligation to exercise patience and resignation, and to the many promises to bring a happy result from afflictions, there were some circumstances at-tending this dispensation well calculated to inspire submission, nay more, to excite our tearful joy, and our ardent thanks even in the very midst of grief. Oh, Sir, if mercies min-gled with afflictions were decisive evidence that afflictions were the chastisements of Father reconciled in Christ, methinks I could never doubt that I was a child of God. I know not that I could have asked the Lord for any circumstance to attend the death of my little boy, in whi h he has not mercifully anticipated my wishes.

On the morning of Saturday the 28th of Dec. he was taken very ill, and had a very sick day. The medicine administered had the designed

effect, and on the Lord's day he was betteron Monday quite better ; towards evening however, he complained of severe pains. These increased through the night, and towards morning, being exceedingly restless, he exclaimed, O mama, this pain will take me off, I cannot stand it long.' I made a remark on the frailty of life, and asked what he would think if the Lord should call him to die ? 'O papa, (said he) if I was prepared, I think I would not be afraid to die. His sickness proved to be the typhus fever, which from this time rapidly progressed with its deleterious effects. We often spoke to him of death and its consequences, and found that the subject did not niarm or discompose him; he expressed no desire of life, and no fear of death, but frequently a desire to be prepared for it. His mother asked him, on Wednesday morning, whether he had heard papa's prayer; 'O yes, mama, (said he) how beautifully he prayed for me O that could have an interest in the Lord Jesus Christ!' Through the course of that day and the next, I ebserved to him, My son, the Lord only can be your helper now; do you pray to him ? 'O yes, papa, (said he) I pray all the time? For what do you pray, my son? 'For a new heart, said he At another time, in answer to the same question, he said, ' For an interest in the Lord Jesus Christ. His mother asked him, on his saying he was a sinner, if he could not say with the publican, God he merciful tome a sinner? Yes, mama, (said he) I can say it, but this will not do, I must feel it too.' He more than once expressed his satisfaction that his mama had made him commit so much of the Scriptures to memory; 'For, (said he) I can now recollect and think of many passages which give me comfort.' On Friday morning, he wished his mother to raise the curtain of the window, that he might once more look out of doors, adding, 'I may never have another opportunity.' His mother gratified him, and observed, My dear son, if you become an inhabitant of the New Jerusalem, you will not need the light of the sun. 'O no. (said be) the Sun of Rightcousness shines for ever there,' and immediately added this text: Eve hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of mun to conceive, the things which God hath prepared for them that live him. He soon after this began rapidly to decline, and we gave up our only son as lost to us. About 11 o clock he seemed to be expiring, and we all stood around his bed to see the last. His mother took a last view of him, and after giving him up to God she had retired into the adjoining room, unwilling to witness his final struggle ;-when, to our astenishment and inexpressible satisfaction, and as if ran somed for a moment from the grave for the express purpose of giving to his parents the best of all consolations in his death, he suddenly revived, and with an eager and impressive look surveyed his weeping friends, & with a strong and solemn voice exclaimed, 'Why do you murmur, and why do you mourn? I am not going to hell. I am going to heaven, God will not send me to hell ;- he is my Deliverer-my Saviour-my Refuge-my Rock, on which build-my Hope in life and death? He mother, on hearing he had revived, flew to his bed My dear son, said she, can you now be sure the Lord is your Saviour? 'Yes, mama. (replied he) I shall not be lost, I think my God has told me su-my God has told me so He is my Shepherd, he will take care of his sheep, and bring them into his fold. 'The good seed sown in good ground, will spring up and bring forth an hundred fold.' (referring as was supposed, to the pains she had taken in teaching him the Sorietures and Catechism.) In this strain he continued speaking for a time, then lifting up his eves to heaven, and in a most solemn voice addressed a continued prayer to God, expressive of the greatest confidence and joy in him as his God and Saviour. After this, for a few minutes, some more conversation ensued, when he looked around, and with a remarkable force of voice, repeated that verse, 'Death, 'tis a melancholy day to their that have no God.' &c. On which his mother observed, 'I hope, my dear, when you pass through the valley of the shadow of death, you will fear no evil;' he immediately caught the passage, and repeated the whole verse His mother brought one of his young acquaintance to his bed, and asked if he knew her; 'Yes, (said he) Gertrude, Jesus is the Almighty Father and Prince of Peace, he is my Saviour. 'Ann. (said he to his sister) will you meet me in he even, where the angels are always singing?— Margaret, (to another sister) keep your tears for yourself? The time had now arrived when all his hopes were to be realized. He looked around, as if to intimate to each of us a last farewell, and then addressed by name each individual in view. This was the last he spoke. The immortal spirit left its tenement of clay a few minutes afterwards, we trust to visit better friends, and be forever with the Lord."-Ch. Herald.

## SELECTIONS.

Missionary Intelligence.

At Surry Chapel, near London, on the 30th September last, nine Missionaries were set apart to their important work, viz. Messrs. John Taylor, James Kitchingman, Evan Evans, John Brownlee, and Robert Moffet. These five brethren are designed to strengthen the various stations in Africa, which are continually increasing in number -- The following are intended for the South Sea Islands, to strength. on the hands of our worthy brethren there, who are almost overwhelmed with the labors of their station, viz. Messrs. David Darling,

George Plats, Robert Bourne, & John Williams.
All the brethren are acquainted with agricultural or mechanical arts, and will be able to promote the civilization of the natives in Africa, and Otaheite, while they diffuse among them the invaluable knowledge of the Gaspel. Evang. Mag. Baptism of a Hindoo.

On the 10th Nov. last, at the church of Burn-

nam market, (England) a Bengalee was public-

ly baptised by the Rev. John Glasse, by the

name of John Henry Martin, after having been taught the grounds of our faith. He was broth to England, about a year previous, in a ship commanded by a Capt. Glass, who cruelly left him, when two years wages were due to him. He was obliged to sell his carrings, his watch, and his mother's ring, the loss of which pledge of parental affection he appears most deeply to regret. He has a Mahometan brother in India. who he thought would not drink out of the same cup with him, on his return to India as a Christian convert. The Rector of Burnham very kindly supported this distressed ludian, for about a fortnight, during which time he ascertained the truth and consistency of his tatement. The convert left Burnham for Lon-

don, accompanied by Capt. Sneyd of the India

service, who humanely offered to use his exer-

tions at the India-House, to recover the money

so unjustly detained from him by his master

He is anxious to return to his cottage in the

East, and will probably go out with Captain Sneyd in the spring. - Linglish paper.

President's Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1817. Yesterday the inauguration of the Hon. States, took place on an elevated Portico, erected in front of the Capitol.

The President and Vice-President were escorted by a large cavalcade of citizens to Congress-Hall, where the Ex-President, the Supreme Judges, and the Senators were assembled; and attended the President to the por tico, where he delivered the following

I should be destitute of feeling if I was not deeply affected by the strong proof which my fellow citizens have given me of their confidence, in calling me to the high office, whose functions am about to assume. As the expression of their good opinion of my conduct in the publie service, I derive from it a gratification, which those who are concious of having done all that they could to merit it, can alone feel. My sensibility is increased by a just estimate of the importance of the trust, and of the nature and extent of its duties; with the proper discharge of which, the highest interests of a great and free people are intimately connected Conscious of my own deficiency, I cannot en-ter on these duties without great anxiety for the result. From a just responsibility I will never shrink ; calculating with confidence, that, in my best efforts to promote the public welfare, my motives will always be duly ap preciated, and my conduct be viewed with that candor and indulgence which I have experienced in other stations

In commencing the duties of the chief executive office, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me, to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective administrations. In following their venerated example my atten tion is neturally drawn to the great causes which have contributed, in a principal degree, to produce the present happy condition of the United States. They will best explain the nature of our duties, and shed much light on the

policy which ought to be pursued in future From the commencement of our revolution to the present day, almost forty years have elapsed and from the establishment of this constitution, twenty eight. Through this whole term, the government has been what may emphatically be ralled, self-government; what has been the effect ? To whatever object we turn our attention, whether it relates to our foreign or domestic concerns, we find abundant cause to felicitate ourselves in the excellence of our institutions. During a period fraught with difficulties, and marked by very extraor linary events, the United States have flourished beyond example. Their citizens, individually, have been happy, and the nation prosperous.

Under this constitution, our commerce has been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and between the states; new states have been admitted into our union : our territory has been enlarged, by fair and honorable treaty, and with great adventage to the original states; the tates respectively, protected by the national government, under a mild parental system, aainst foreign dangers, and enjoying within their separate spheres, by a wise partition of power, a just proportion of the sovereignty, have improved their police, extended their settlements, and attained a strength and majurity. which are the best proofs of wholesome laws, well administered. And if we look to the condiction of individuals, what a proud spectacle does it exhibit! On whom has oppression fallen in any quarter of our Union ! Who has been deprived of any right of person or proper-ty? Who restrained from offering his vows, in the mode which he prefers, to the Divine Author of his being? It is well known that all these blessings have been enjoyed in their fulled extent; and I add, with peculiar satisfaction, that there has been no example of a capital punishment being inflicted on any one for the crime of high treason

Some, who might admit the competency of our government to these beneficent duties, might doubt it, in trials, which put to the test its strength and efficiency, as a member of the great community of nations Here, too, expesence has afforded us the most satisfactory roof in its favor. Just as this constitution was ut into action several of the principal states f Europe had become much agitated, and some of them seriously convulsed. Destructive wars ensued, which have, of late only been terminated. In the course of these conflicts, the U. States received great injury from several of the arties. It was their interest to stand aloof from he contest, to demand justice from the party ommitting the injury, and to cultivate, by a fair and honorable conduct, the friendship of all. War became at length inevitable, and the result has shewn, that our government is equal to that, the greatest of trials, under the most unfavorable circumstances. Of the virtue of the people, and of the heroic exploits of the army, the navy, and the militia, I need not speak.

Such, then, is the happy government under which we live; a government adequate to every purpose for which the social compact is formed; a government elective in all its branch. es, under which every citizen may by his merit, obtain the highest trust recognized by the constitution; which contains within it no cause of discord; none to put at variance one portion of the community with another; a government which protects every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect the nation, against injustice from foreign

Other considerations, of the highest imporance, admonish us to cherish our union and to cling to the government which supports it. Fortunate as we are, in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and hap-piness essentially depend. Situated within the temperate zone, and extending through many degrees of latitude along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and every production incident to that portion of the globe. Penetrating, internally, to the great Lakes, and beyond the sources of the great rivers which communicate through our whole interior, no country was ever happier with respect to its domain. Blessed too with a fertile soil, our produce has always been very abundant, leaving, even in years the least favorable, a surplus for the wants of our fellow-men in other countries. Such is our peculiar felicity, that there is not a part of our Union that is not particularly interested in preserving it. The great agricultural interest of the nation prospers under its protection. Lo-cal interests are not less fostered by it. Our fellow citizens of the north, engaged in naviga-tion, find great encouragement in being made the favored carriers of the vast productions of the other portions of the United States, while the inhabitants of these are amply compensated, in their turn, by the nursery for scamen and naval force, thus formed and reared up for the support of our common rights. Our manufact ur

ers find a generous encour which patronizes don surplus of our produ fitable market, by local parts, at house.

Such, then, being the dition of our country, it is a

citizen to maintain which menace us? If any to be ascertained and gun In explaining my sentinen it may be asked, what raised happy state? How did we ation ? How remedy the instrument of our union, by national government sufficier al purposes, without impair of the states, or affecting How sustain, and pass with glate war? The government hands of the people. To the pand to the faithful and shleden

trust, is the credit due. Had the United States been educate principles ; had they been less independent, or less virtuous, ed that we should have many steady and consistent career, with the same success ! While stituent body retains its pre healthful state, every thing will will choose competent and fat tives for every department I the people become ignoranted they degenerate into a popular, incapable of exercising the son pation is then an easy attainer per soon found. The peopleties the willing instruments of the ment and ruin. Let us then le cause, and endeavor to present Let us, by all wise and constitut promote intelligence among the best means of preserving our lie Dangers from abroad are not of attention. Experiencing the

er nations, the United States a volved in war, and it may in the object of the adverse party tou vernment, to break our union a as a nation. Our distance from just, moderate and pacific police ment may form some security dangers, but they ought to be a guarded against. Many of our of gaged in commerce and navigation em are in a certain degree their prosperous state. Many an the fisheries. These interests a invasion in the wars between other we should disregard the faithful experience if we did not expect support our rights or lose our d with it perhaps our liberties fail to do it, can scarcely be a place among independent nation onor is national property of the The sentiment in the mind of en national strength. It ought to

To secure us against these day army and navy regulated upon it us to the force of each, be kept der, and our militia be placed on ticable footing. To put our ent such a state of defence, as to se and interior from invasion, will with expense, but the work when be permanent, and it is fair win single campaign of invases, is land troops, would expose a to pense, without taking into the loss of property and distress if than would be sufficient for this Our land and navel forces should but adequate to the necessary per former to garrison and preserve tions and to meet the first image of a greater force, to preserve the well as all the necessary impleme te to be brought into act war. The latter, retained wi proper in a state of peace, might taining the neutrality of the Unite dignity in the wars of other por saving the property of their citiz of which the great naval resu country render it susceptible, and be duly fostered in time of peace, tribute essentially, both as an un fence, and as a powerful engined to diminish the calamities of war

the war to a speedy and honorable But it ought always to be belt in view, that the safety of these every thing dear to a free post pend, in an eminent degree, " Invasions may be made too resisted by any land and naval for would comport, either with the our government, or the circums United States, to maintain. last course must be had to the great people, and in a manner to effect. It is of the highest in fore, that they be so organised to be prepared for any emerger ment should be such, as to mand of the government the arde and youthful vigor of the country on equal and just principles, it pressive. It is the crisis which ma sure and not the laws, which edy for it. This arrangement ed too in time of peace, to be the pared for war. With such an of such a people, the United States to dread from foreign invasion. proach, an overwhelming men might always be put

Other interests of high claim attention; among w ment of our country by roads a ceeding always with a consti holds a distinguished place. ting the intercourse between shall add much to the conven fort of our fellow-citizens, ment of the country; and, importance, we shall short making each part more ac pendent on the other, we more closely together. much for us by intersecting so many great rivers, bays and ing from distant points so nea that the inducement to seems to be peculiarly strong esting spectacle was perhaps is exhibited within the United tory so vast, and advantageo taining objects so grand so to connected in all their parts.

Our manufactures will, like systematic and fostering nent. Possessing, as we rials, the fruit of our own ought not to depend, in

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plies from other countries. While endent, the sudden event of ught, and unexpected, cannot fail to the most serious difficulties. ant, too, that the capital which noume manufactures should be domestic, being the highly to ountry, it is the inte-ntain it. What are in that case, instead of exhaustmay do in foreign hands, would be yously on agriculture, and every ce be 1 If any exist of industry. Equally important ide at home a market for our raw ng pur sentiments on ed, what raised its to h, is, by extending the competition, it the price, and protect the culti-How did we secon othe casualities incident to foreign ow remedy the defeat the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultimment sufficient pour without impairing the or affecting those of and pass with glory he government has

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praire is charged officially, in the under it, with the disbursement noney, and is responsible for the tion of it, to the purposes for rised. The Legislature is the over the public purse. It is that the disbursement has been To meet the requisite responfacility should be afforded to uin, to enable it to bring the public sted with the public money, strictly the account, Nothing should be prehem; but if, with the requisite the public money is suffered to lie, sly, in their hands, they will defautters, nor will the demoronfined to them. It will eon, and want of tone in the adwhich will be felt by the whole Ishall do all that I can, to seone and fidelity in this important the administration, and I doubt not, brislature will perform its duty with A thorough examination should be ide, and I will promote it.

ricularly gratifying to me, to enter ge of these duties, at a time when States are blessed with peace. It sotonsistent with their prosperity It will be my sincere desire to far as depends on the Execuencloses, with all nations, claimmasonable of any, and rendering is its due.

atifying is it, to witness the enmy of opinion, which pervades cord does not belong to our Union is recommended, as well by Mbenign principles of our governming its blessings to every individtheother eminent advantages at-The American people have enteler great dangers, and sustrials with success. They congest family, with a common interce has enlightened us, on some of essential importance to the The progress has been slow, dictareflection, and a faithful regard est connected with it. To pronony in accord with the princirepublican government, and in a hem the most complete effect. me in all other respects the best furthion, will be the object of my alealous exertions realous exertions.

44 government commence under from the nor ever was success so if we look to the history of other or modern, we find no example arepid, so gigantic; of a people and happy. In contemplating estill to perform, the heart of evat expand with joy, when he reour government has approachin; that in respect to it, we have ovement to make : that the preserve it in the essential features which characterise it, is to be done by preserving the htening the minds of the peosecurity against foreign danach arrangements as are indisapport of our independence, erties. If we persevere in which we have advanced so far, already traced, we cannot fail, of a gracious Providence, to atiny which seems to await us. rations of the illustrious men led me in this high station, m I have been connected by rom early life, examples are from early life, examples are is all endeavor to derive all the useful to their successorsthey may afford. Of my imor, under whom so importhis great and successful exmade, I shall be pardoned my earnest wishes, that he may retirement the affections of the best reward of exalted services. Relying on the ed from the other departments nt, I enter on the trust to en called by the suffrages of as, with my fervent prayers to tous that protection which he picuously displayed in our

on of his address the oath of red to the President by the the United States.

ing been fired, salutes were y-Yard, the battery, FortWara corps of artillery. lightful, and the spectators,

were estimated at from , and embraced numerous breign officers & functionaries and his Lady, returned to ere the Heads of Departthe Senators and Representalisters, strangers and citirespects to them; and to

ourement of the Senate, ice-President retired from to the usage at the close GAILLIAND Was again chompore of the Senate.

Important Appointments. The President of the United States with the

consent of Senate, has made the following appointments :-

To be Secretary for the Department of State, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts. To be Secretary for the Department of the Treasury, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD. To be Secretary for the Department of War,

ISAAC SHELBY, of Kentucky.

Mr. CROWNINSHIELD, it is understood, re-

mains at the head of the Navy Department.

Richard Cutts, late Superintendant General of Military Supplies, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury Department, under the act of the 3d March, 1817, to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts.

William Lee, late Accountant of the War Department, Peter Hugner, late Additional Accountant of the War Department, Constant Freeman, late Accountant of the Navy Department, and Stephen Pleasonton, of the State of Delaware, to be Auditors in the Treasury Department, under the act aforesaid.

John Coffee, of Tenneseee, to be Surveyor of the Lands in the Northern part of the Missisippi Territory, under the act of 3d March, 1817. Israel Pickens, of North Carolina, to be Register of the Land Office, to be opened in the Miss sippiTerritory, under the act of 3d March.

John Taylor, of South-Carolina, to be Receiver of Public Monies at the Land Office to he opened in the Missisippi Territory, under the act of the 3d of March, 1817.

Stephenson Archer, of Maryland, to be Additional Judge in the Missisippi Territory, to reside in the Eastern part thereof, under the act of the 3d March, 1817.

The following appointments were made by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, during

the late session :- Joseph Phillips, late of the Army of the U. S. to be Secretary of the Illinois Territory. Rubert Jaques, of New-York, to be Consul

at St. Croix. John Howard March, of New-Hampshire, to be Consul at Madeira.

Daniel Strobel, of South Carolina, to be Consul at Bordeaux, in place of Wm.Lee, resigned. William Davy, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Kingston upon Hull, in Great Britain.

Foseph Ray, of the same State, to be Consul at Pernambuco, in Brazil. Jose dos Santos Monteiro, of Brazil, to be

Consul for the Island of Maranhoa, in Brazil. Reuben G. Beasley, of Virginia, to be Consul at Havre de Grace.

Robert Trimble, of Kentucky, to be Judge of

the United States for the district of Kentucky. Edward Wyer, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at Hamburgh. Henry Wilson, of Maryland, to be Consul at

Nantz. Edward Church, of Kentucky, to be Consul at l'Orient.

John B. Frazier, of Massachusetts, to be Consul for the Island of Curracoa. John O. Sullivan, of New-York, to be Consul

at Mogadore, in Morocco. Foel Hart of N. York, to be Consul at Leith.

#### JOURNAL OF CONGRESS.

SEXATE, March 3. A great mass of business was despatched this day, and the session continued (with the interval of an hour) until midnight; when the. 14th Congress expired.

Of the public bills passed, were, Acts-To erect the new State of Missisippi :- To regulate the trade of Plaister of Paris :- To provide for the redemption of the Public Debt :- To preserve the neutral relations of the U.S. A list of Acts passed at this session will ap-

pear in our next.] March 4 .- The Senators (excepting those whose term of service expired yesterday) assembled, and Mr. Gaillard the whole were qualified. The Hon. Messrs. Otis, of Massachusetts : Morrill, of New-Hampshire ; Burill, of Rhode-Island ; Dickenson, of New-Jersey ; Van Dyke, of Delaware, appeared and took their seats. [Mr. Eppes, of Virginia; Chitten len, of Kentucky; and Claiborne, of Lou-

isiana, did not attend. The Hon, Mr. Tampkins, Vice-President of the U.S. then appeared and took his seat as President of the Senate.

House, March 3. The " Bonus Bill" which passed both Houses, was returned by the President, with his reasons for not signing it. The House immediately proceeded to pass on the bill, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution :- For passing the bill 60-Against 56 .- There not being two thirds, the bill was lost.

## FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From South-America.

The Norfolk Herald contains a letter from Margarita giving a narrative of the proceedings of the patriots to Feb. General Bolivar and Admiral Brion arrived at Margarita late in December, in the schr. General Marino with 1000 muskets, and a quantity of ammunition and military stores, and was soon followed by the squadron under Captain Villeret with a further supply of arms and stores. After a short stay at that island he proceeded to Barcelona, where he was met by all the other patriot leaders, or their agents, & measures were concerted for advancing the common cause.

Here a proclamation was issued permitting a free trade in all kinds of merchandise redu cing the duty on all imported articles to less than half what was exacted under the Spanish government, and allowing a free import without duty of arms, ammunition and military stores. A decree was issued declaring the ports of Guayana, Cumana, Laguira, and Porto Bello in a state of Blockade.

Bolivar then employed himself in concen-trating the several detached forces in different parts of the country preparatory to some important movement. A detachment in the mean time was sent on the 6th of Jan. a short distance from Barcelona, to surprise a party of Royalists, but it was repulsed with a considerable loss. Gen. Marino who had beseiged Cumana for some time, had made preparations to make a general assault upon it on the 28th of Jan. but it was not reported that the Royalists had evacuated it. The navy was daily increasing in force and importance .- Daily Adv.

From the Mediterranean. Bultimore, March 10 .- The United States' sloop of war Untario, Capt. Downs, arrived at Annopolis on Friday morning last from the Mediterraneau - The Ontario sailed from Port Mahon on the 23d Jan. and left there the Washington 74, Com. Chauncey, Constellation, Capt Crane, United States, Capt. Shaw, and brig Shark, Capt. N cholson, which were refit-ting. The sloop of war Erie. Capt. Gamble, had sailed three days before for Marseilles, and the sloop Peacock, Capt Rogers, five days be-

fore for Barcelona. Capt. Downs touched at Malaga on the 27th, staid two days, and left there the Alert storeship, Capt. Stewart, and arrived at Cadiz on the 31st where he received on board Mr. Smith, Secretary of Legation, with despatches from Mr. Erving the U.S. Ambassador at the Court of Spain; and sailed the same day for the U.S. Capt. Downs also brings duplicate despatches from Com. Chauncey informing our government of the ratifica-tion, by the Dey of Algiers, of a treaty, the terms of which are the same as in that made by Com. Decatur The Java, Capt Perry, had sailed from Port Mahon nine days before the Ontario, having on board Mr. Handy, Secretary of Legation, who was the bearer of another copy of the despatches and treaty.

The Dey of Algiers is making preparations both for defensive and offensive war-the batteries of the fort which protects the city, have been repaired and much improved under the direction of some French engineers; and he has a sloop of war on the stocks, which was planked up before the squadron left Algiers. The Dev did not conceal his determination to recommence hostilities as soon as he should be sufficiently prepared.

Distressing Gale. A letter from an officer of the Spark, sloop of war, dated at Port Mahon, Jan. 12, gives the following account of the distressing gales, experienced in her voyage :- " Since my leaving the U. S. we have experienced nothing but continued gales of wind; in the Bay of Algiers particularly, where we rode out a most tremendous gale, with 4 anchors shead, and expecting every moment to go ashore. An English brig was wrecked within gun shot of us, and every soul perished. The gale came on about 8 o'clock in the evening, and lasted till 8 the next morning. After the gale subsided, the wreck of the above brig passed us in pieces not above 8 or 10 feet long ; we saw her about two hours before the gale commenced standing in for the harbor. The damage sustained at Algiers was considerable-almost every thing of vegetation kind was laid level with the ground-the batteries were considerably injured; they required the Dey's attention for two days. This gale was one of the many we have experienced-our vessel, on her arrival in this port, was a complete wreck, our mainmast gone, fore yard and main gaff likewise, and stem sprung. At one time, we had but 5 men to work the vessel, and was obliged to get assistance from the commodore; every officer on board, without distinction, worked the same as one of the sailors. On our arrival at this port, we found the Washington, repairing the damage sustained in the gale.

# THE RECORDER.

BOSTON: TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1817.

Our Relations with Spain-After publishing a series of voluminous documents on the subject of our relations with Spain, the National Intelligencer makes the following general re-mark.-" We do not discover those features of hostility, on the whole view of the case, which report had taught us to expect; but it is quite clear, from the general aspect of there documents, that our relations with Spain are far from being in a satisfactory state,'

The Harnet sloop war, capt. Ballard, is fitting up at New-York, for the purpose of pro-ceeding to England with the new Minister appointed to the Court of London, and bringing back Mr Adams -

The London papers announce that Mr. Pinkney has concluded a Treaty with the Ro-

We understand, that the Senate of the U.S. has refused to ratify the Treaty with Sweden, negociated by Mr. Russell.-Philad. Reg.

Canals - The Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature of New-Jersey, to ascertain the practicability of opening a Canal between the Delaware and the Raritan, have made a report on the subject, in which they strongly recommend the immediate adoption measure. The expence is estimated at \$836,824.

Plaister of Paris Law .- By a late law of Congress, Plaister of Paris, cannot be imported into the United States after the 4th of July next, in any foreign vessel, from any country, where American vessels are not permitted to go and bring away the same article.

Fast-Days have been appointed in all the New-England States, the present season, except Rhode-Island. The Proclamation of Gov. Brooks will be found on our last page.

A new Religious Paper.-The Editors of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, Messrs. Allen & Edes, have issued proposals for publishing a weekly Religious Paper, to be entitled the "Christian Messenger." We extract the following from their prospectus.

" It is hoped that a weekly journal, designed to record the sufferings and the triumphs of the Christian heroes, will not be thought entirely unworthy of public patronage. With how much anxiety have we been accustomed to peruse the triumphs of European warriors. who have waded to their evebrows in blood, and who have won by such victories the homage of the poet's lyre, the pencil of the painter the chisel of the sculptor, the plaudits of admiring millions! and shall victory cease to delight us, because she comes arrayed in the white robes of gospel mercy !

"We need not the words of Scripture to inform us, that he who triumphs over his own passions, is greater than he who taketh a city;" the crown of the Christian hero beams with renovated lustre at the grave, the place where the diadens of earthly conquerors lose their splendor—his triumphal arch is erected by the hand of death."

Lightning .- The Eliza-Ann, Capt. Wass, arrived at New-York the 11th inst. from Dublin. via Newport, where she arrived in January. On the 8th of January, and a day or two before her arrival at Newport, Capt. Moses Tilton, who was then commander of the brig, and the Mate, Seth Merritt, were killed by lightning. At 11 o'clock on that day, the Capt. and Mate ascended, in a heavy squall, to the main larboardward-arm, and while employed in securing the sail, were both struck by the same flash of lightning, the former had his scull fractured and was instantly killed—the latter was struck on the side of the head, and survived about twenty-eight hours. The mate's shirt was burnt to tinder, while none of his other clothes received the least injury. The main topgallantsail was a little scorched. There were three men on the starboard yard-arm, who felt the shock but received no material injury from the lightning. Capt. Tilton belonged to Mertha's Vineyard, and his Mate to Columbia, in the District of Maine. Execution of Phillips.

On Thursday the sentence of death was ex. ecuted upon Henry Phillips for the murder of Gaspard Denegri. The procession left the prison at one o'clock. A carriage, in which was the prisoner, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Lowell, and Mr. Bell, the Prison Keeper, was preceded by one, in which was Col. Bradford, the Sheriff of the county. Deputy Sheriffs on horseback led and closed the processi in.

About two o'clock the procession arrived at the place of execution on the neck-where a temporary stage and gallows had been erected, with a moving platform in the centre. Phillips ascended to the stage with readiness and activity; and the Sheriff having read the warrant for the execution, the Rev. Mr. Lowell addressed the throne of Mercy in a solemn and impressive prayer; in which the prisoner appeared earnestly to unite; and which suitably affected the spectators-who were calculated to exceed 20,000. Phillips then handed She riff Bradford a paper, which he requested might be read as his dying words. It was a short address to the public, in which he speaks of his life as not having been marked with any remarkable traits of guilt, until the last great act by which his life was forfeited. In committing this, he solemnly declares, that be had no intention of taking away the life of Denegri; but that " he imprudently gave the blow without considering at the moment the instrument with which he was about to inflict it, or the fatal consequences that might ensuc."

After mentioning a number of circumstances in extenuation of the crime in a manner simi lar to what is stated in the sketch of his life that has been printed, to which he referred, he proceeded to express his thanks to the Court for their humane indulgence and impartiality during his trial, and his conviction that the jury decided correctly according to the law and the evidence. He also thanked the gentlemen of the clergy who had kindly visited him in prison, for their pious instruction and consolation. and the gaoler and his assistant who had treated him with the greatest humanity, and prayed for them a heavenly reward. He also affectionately thanked his counsel, and those who petitioned the Executive for his pardon. He ended by commending his soul to God, and

imploring pardon through the Redeemer. After this was read, he mounted the moveae platform without the smallest trepidation, and the cap being placed over his face, he signified a wish to be heard; when he sung with a distinct & audible voice the following stanzas:

ALL hail, my dear Companions ! All hail to you again ! You wish to know my station, And if I'm free from pain. I'm free from pain and sorrow, And every sense of woe, And happy in my Saviour,

Where pleasures ever flow. The pleasures of his grace, Cannot be here revealed, Be virtuous, dear companions, My joy you soon shall feel.

In a moment after he dropped a handker chief, as a signal that he wished no longer de-lay, and evidently braced his body to sustain the shock with steadiness - The platform dropped instantly, and he died apparently with out suffering.

During his confinement he was visited by many of the Clergy, who administered to him the consolations of the gospel; and before he left the prison he received the sacrament from the Rev. Mr. Eaton. Mr. Vell frequently read to him the impressive service relating to his condition; and he appeared to join in the prayers offered for him with devotion and penitence. He exhibited an uniform firmness

cometimes bordering on insensibility.

After hanging the usual time, his body was taken down, and conveyed to town for interment, at his e roest and repeated request. He was twenty-six years of age, and a native of Great Britain. [ Cent.

M' Cann, indicted for the same offence for which Phillips has suffered, will be tried this

On Saturday last, twelve convicts were sen. tenced to the State Prison, by the Municipal Court in this town, for different periods, from 6 months to 7 years. Several other sentences, for lower offences, not punishable by labor in the State Paison, were passed yesterday.

Fire !- In Baltimore, on the evening of the 6th inst. about seven o'clock, the Penitentiary House or Public State Prison for the punish ment of criminals, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding great exertions were made by the Fire Companies and other citizens to extinguish it, the roof and the two upper stories of the wing, occupied chiefly as lodging rooms for the male criminals, were destroyed. The fire originated among some oakum which had been stowed in the garret ; it is supposed that some one of the criminals, who had been employed to carry up oakum in the afternoon, had concealed a coal of fire in one of the bundles. A number of citizens, chiefly of volunteer corps, promptly offered their services to aid the keeper and his assistants in preventing the escape of the criminals; this service was so well performed that not a single criminal escaped, nor has any of them, as far as we can learn, been injured. It is supposed that it will cost from \$12,000 to \$15,000 to repair damages.

Drowned-On the 6th inst. in passing from Mr. Lazarus Fenno's, in Quincy, to Dorches-ter Point, Mr. Lewis Cannon-by falling through the ice. Mr. Fenno saw him fall in, and endeavored to render every assistance possible, but all in vain-although he continued to float for upwards of forty minutes by supporting himself on a small cake of ice. Mr. C. formerly belonged to Blandford, (N.H.)

The following seamen, belonging to ship Juno, Capt. Williams, of Boston, died at Bata. vis and on the passage to Europe, viz. Christian Arnold, carpenter, of Boston ; John Thompson, do.; Peter Thompson, Thomas Perkins, John Rand, George Wilcott, Francis Franklin, Harvey Pearson, and Elijah Sheldon.

## MARRIAGES.

In Charleston, Major J. T. Dent, of the U.S. Army, to Miss Catharine Ann, daughter of Major Samuel Cooper, of N. York. In Worcester, Mr. Jonas Brooks, to Miss Elizabeth Aldrich.

In Springfield, 6th inst. Mr. Elisha Benton, to Miss Catharine Carlisle. In Rochester, Mr. Seth Dexter, to Mrs. Ar-

In Taunton, Mr. Nchemiah Dean, of Freetown, to Miss Ann Williams.—In Milton, Mr. John Crehore, to Miss Diana Ames.

In Boston, Capt. George G. Templeton, late of the U. S. Army, to Miss Charlotte Wallock-Mr Harry Bissell, to Miss Dolly Plummer .-By the Rev Mr. Eaton, Maj. John Tedder, of Marblehead, to Miss Betsey Gray. DEATHS.

In Port-au-Prince, Mr. Francis Tukey, mate of the brig Boxer, of Portland, aged 24.

At Pt-Petre, Thomas Groves of Salem, 23. In St. Ann's, Jamaica, Jan. 21, a female ne-gro slave, the property of R. Murray, Esq. aged One Hundred and Thirty!
In Falmouth, J. Feb. 3, Lucretia Stewart, a

free black woman, aged OneHundred& Thirty! On board U. S. frigate Java, March 1, Mr Frederick W. Palton, of Boston, aged 25.

In Baltimore, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. Edward M'Reding, and daughter of Mr. A Otheman, of Boston. In Norfolk, Mr. Thaddeus Bowman, a na-

tive of Mass. In Charleston, (S. C.) Samuel K. Whiting. Esq. of Pertland.

In Bristol, (R. I.) Capt. William Throop, 78. In Newport, Mr. Edward G. Senter, 31. In Stratford, (C.) Victory Wetmore, Esq. 49. In New Haven, Capt. Abraham Bradley, 76. In Sidney, (Me.) Miss Harriot, dau. of Mr.

Joseph Thomas, aged 22. In Hallowell, Mr. Dudly Norris, aged 21; he graduated at BowdoinCol. last commencement, In Longmeadow, Mr. Stephen Chandler, 62; In Worcester, Mrs. Mary, relict of Mr Nathaniel C. Flagg, aged 35. In Oakam, Mr. Frederick Hunt, aged 56.

In Paxton, Capt. Nathaniel Harrington, 88 In Winchendon, Mr. Nathan White, of Athol, 32. In Oxford, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Bradford Hudson, aged 29.

In Weston, Mr. Joel Smith, aged 68. In Lexington, Mrs. Lydia Reed, relict of the late William Reed, aged 87

In Ipswich, Miss Susanna Ross, aged 69. In Gloucester, of consumption, Mr. Francis Pool-Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Eben. Grover. In Andover, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Frederick

Frye, Esq aged 50.
In Newburyport, Gen. Jonathan Titcomb, 88. In Salem, Miss Mary, daughter of the late Capt. John Becket, aged 27. In Milton, on the 6th inst, Mr. Benjamin

Fenno, aged 69. In Roxbury, Miss Elizabeth Newman, 48. In Brighton, Mr. Samuel Townsend, 71. In Braintree, Sarah daughter of Capt. Ralph

Arnold, aged 3 years. In Boston, Mrs Nancy, wife of Mr Stephen North, aged 26-Mr. Samuel Farmer, 39-John Burbeck, son of Capt. Gedney King, aged 7 y. At Rainsford's Island, Miss Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. Ebenezer Seger, of Newton, aged 21.

Cheap Cotton Cambrics JOSIAH DOW, up stairs, Cornhill-Square, offers for sale,

Cotton Cambrics, a little wet, for 20 cents per yard. ALSO. Four CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS. Paper-Hangings, for 6 cents per roll or sheet -a few sets of Chess Men, with a variety of

other articles, very low HENRY COBB & Co.

H AVE for sale, a few pieces of American Sheetings, of a superior quality—also, a new supply of Cheap Calicoes. March 18.

Please to Notice.

SAMUEL KIDDER is happy to in-form the inhabitants of Charlestown and its violety that he has been enabled to resume his business as Agent at his former commodious Stand under Washington Hall, Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he offers for sale a complete assortment of Genuine

Medicine, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery. Paints, Also-Roman and Oil Vitriol and Flor Sul-

phur, will be kept constantly for sale in large or small quantities, Tartaric Acid, healthy, and equal in flavor to the fresh Lemon, one pound of which will make as much Punch or Lemonade, as a box of good Lemons, price \$2.50 per ound-Portable Lemonade and Sodaic Pow. der, and Moore's Essence of Life, for the Hooping Cough, &c. Ship's Medicine Chests, put up catefully, and with suitable directions.

Physicians' prescriptions attended to with particular care. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. Physicians and Druggists from the country will find it for their interest to call as above. The public are respectfully informed, that

every article, simple and compound, kept at the above Store, is pure and unadulterated.

As S. K. has had twenty years experience in

the line of his profession, during which time he has made it his study to perfect himself in all its branches; and has received liberal encouragement from the inhabitants of Charlestown, and its Vicinity, for which he offers his sincere acknowledgements-He solicits, and flatters himself he shall receive a continuance of their March 18. patronage. 2m

School for Young Ladies. In School-Street, Boston.

MISS EATON would inform her
Friends and the Public, that ner Spring

Quarter will commence on Tuesday, April 1st She would also give notice. that one of her Sisters will assist her in the solid branches. Those who are disposed to patronize the School, are respectfully solicited to make application previous to that time ; as, for obvious reasons, it is important that Scholars should commence and pursue their studies collectively. Terms .- Plain & Ornamental Needle Work,

English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globe, Arithmetic, inclusive of the lower branches, from 5 to 85 per quarter-Logic, Rhetoric, Composition, History, and Drawing Maps, 98 D awing and Painting, including

English Grammar. MR. HIXON respectfully informs his friends

and the Public, that he continues to instruct Youth in the science of English Grammar, on the late improved system of uniting occular demonstrations with verbal instructions -illustrated through the medium of a machine. The idea of teaching Grammar by Machinery, may appear ridiculous to strangers; but tho may appear ridiculous to strangers; but those masters who have been long in the habit of teaching, are sensible of the want of something to illustrate the principles of Grammar. They have been obliged to demonstrate the offices of the different parts of speech, after the child has been employed for months in committing the Grammar to memory. It is next to an impossibility that a child should, from reading the definition of a part of speech in a Grammar, have any idea of its connection with other paris of speech; but if we begin by demonstrating the office of one word, then shewing its connec-tion with others, the student immediately sees the propriety of it, and soon discovers that it is not only a useful, but an interesting study.

Mr. Hixon keeps his school open from nine o'clock in the morning until nine in the eren-Shoe Store, opposite the Old-South. March 18

#### POETRY.

#### GOSPEL LIGHT.

Lo! wide o'er Asia bursts the dawning ray Of Gospel light, and kindles into day.

O'er all her realms-from parch'd Arabia's clime.

Whose maddening influence wakes the soul to crime 4 To where Caucasus lifts his head on high.

And Arctic stretches to the polar sky-That day shall shine --where now the alters blaze, And lips profane hymn some weak idol's

praise, In future time the holy fane shall rise, And meek Religion point to purer skies. Then barb'rous tongues shall swell the hal-

And Zion's anthems wake o'er Afric's plain

#### MISCELLANY.

#### From the CENTINEL. BUONAPARTE IN ST. HELENA.

[Continued from page 44.]

[Dr. WARDEN mentions, incidentally, that BUONAPARTE's Counsellor, LAS CASES, WAS writing a history of the Ex-Emperor's wars and reign, dictated by him; and that Las Cases shewed him (W) a copy of a letter from the Duc o'Excuers, in which he begged his life, and offered to swear allegiance to the existing government of France; adding, that the letter was received by TALLEYBAND, but was never communicated to Napoleon. A number of circumstances concur in proof of the forgery of this pretended letter.]

NAPOLEON continued to speak of the Bourbon family. " Had I," he said, "been anxious to get any, or all the Bourbons into my possession, I con'd have accomplished the object. Your smugglers offered me a Bourbon for a stated sum, (I think he named 40,000 francs) but, on coming to a more precise explanation, they entertained a doubt of fulfil ling the engagement as it was originally proposed. They would not undertake to possess themselves of any of the Bourbon family absolutely alive; though, with the alternative, alive or dead, they had no doubt of completing it. But it was not my wish merely to deprive them of life. Besides circumstances had taken a turn which then fixed me without fear of change or chance on the throne I possessed. I felt my security, and left the Bourbons undisturbed. Wanton, useless murder, whatever has been said and thought of me in England, has never been my practice; to what end or purpose could I have indulged the horrible propensity. When Sir George Rumbold and Mr. Drake had been carrying on a corres-pondence with conspirators in Paris, were seized, they were not murdured."

[ To a question asked by Dr. Worden, why he undertook the expedition to Russia before he had completed the peninsula war, -he made no reply, but, as if he had not heard the question, proceed-

ed to other subjects.]
"Your country," he said, " has accused me
of having murdered the sick & wounded of my army at Jaffa. Be assured, that if I had commitsuch a horrid act, my very soldiers themselves would have execrated me, and I might have looked to their ceasing to obey me. There is no occurrence of life to which I give more publicity than this. You have an officer, a Sir ROBERT WILSON, who has written very copiously on the subject of my campaign in Egypt." "It is possible," he said, "that he wrote from the testimony of other people, equally prone to error as himself; he cannot pretend to have done it from his own observation. Can you tell me," continued Napoleon, "whether Sir Sidney Smith, in any official communications to your government, attempted, in any way, to corroborate the testimony of Sir R. Wilson !" I replied as I felt. " that he had not." This reply, however, indecisive as it was, appeared to afford bim considerable satisfaction, as he instantly repeated, " I believe so-for Sir Sidney Smith is a brave and just man." I here observed, that " there are many in England who imagine your jealousy and hatred of Sir Sidney Smith influenced your conduct towards that officer." He smiled with astonishment at such an idea-the tho't of coupling the two names appeared never to have entered his imagination. " Ridiculous! nonsense!" was his reply. He then entered on the following narrative :- " On raising the siege of St Jean d'Acre, the army retired upon Jaffa. It had become a matter of urgent necessity. The occupation of this town for any length of time was impracticable, from

the force that Jezha Pacha was enabled to bring forward. The sick and wounded were numerous, and their removal was my first consideration. Carriages, the most convenient that could be formed, were appropriated to the purpose. Some of them were sent by water to Damietta, and the rest were accommodated in the best possible manner, to accompany their comrades in their march through the Desart. Seven men, however, occupied a quarantine hospital, who were infected with the plague, whose report was made me by the chief of the medical staff; (I think it was Degenette.) He further added, that the disease had gained such a stage of malignancy, there was not the least probability of their continuing alive beyond forty-eight hours." "I here exclaimed in a dubious tone, the word seven! and immediately asked whether I was to understand that there were no more than seven?" "I perceive," he replied, "that you have heard a different account." "Most assuredly, General. Sir Robert Wilson states 57 or 77, and speaking more collectively-your whole sick and wounded." He then proceeded-" The Turks were nu-

merous and powerful, and their cruelty proverbial throughout the army. Their practice of mutilating and barbarously treating their Christian prisoners in particular, was well known among my troops, and had a preservative influence on my mind and conduct, and I do affirm, that there were only 7 sufferers whom circumstances compelled me to leave as short lived sufferers at Jaffa. They were in that stage of the disease which rendered their removal utterly impracticable, exclusive of the dissemination of the disease among the healthy troops. Situated as I was, I could not place them under the pretection of the English : I, therefore, desired to see the senior medical officer, and observing to him, that the afflictions of their disease would be ernelly aggravated by the conduct of the Turks towards them, and that it was impossi ble to continue in possession of the town, I desired him to give me his best advice on the bettaring some time, and then repeated that these, who were the objects of my very painful solicatude, could not survive forty-eight hours.

I then suggested (what appeared to be his o-

pinion, though he might not choose to declare it, but wait with the trembling hope to receive from me) the propriety, because I felt it would be humanity, to shorten the sufferings of these seven men by administering opium. Such a relief, I added, in a similar situation, I should anxiously solicit for myself. But, rather contrary to my expectation, the proposition was opposed, and consequently abandoned. I accordingly halted the army one day longer than

I intended; and, on my quitting Jaffa, left a strong rear guard, who continued in that city till the third day. At the expiration of that period an officer's report reached me, that the men were dead." "Then general," I could not resist exclaiming, " no opium was given. The emphatic answer was..." No, none !" report was brought me that the men died be fore the rear guard had evacuated the city. I again interrupted him by mentioning, that Sir Sidney Smith, when he afterwards entered Jaffa, found one or two Frenchmen alive -"Well," he answered, "that, after all may be possible !" I here took occasion to observe, "that a late English traveller, a distinguished scholar and learned professor of the University of Cambridge, had excited a very general doubt respecting the accuracy of this particular part of Sir Robert Wilson's narrative. Dr. Clark the person to whom I allude, "had," I said, " travelled through Turkey, and as I believed by the route of Aleppo and Damascus, to Jerusalem, and from thence to Jaffa, where he remained some time. This gentleman, whose character stands high in the world, may be said to contradict the testimony of his countryman, Sir Robert, respecting the charge which the former may be said to have brought forward against you. Though he merely states, that he never heard of the cruel transaction, but very naturally observes, that if such an extraordinary event had occurred as the murder of such a number of Frenchmen by their own general, some traces or recollection of so horrid an event and of such recent occurrence, must have transpired and been communicated to him during his residence there." A question instantaneously followed-" Has this traveller said any thing of El Arish?" My memory did not serve me sufficient to give an

"Well," he continued, " you shall also hear the particulars of El Arish, and the garrison of Jaffa." You have read without doubt, of my having ordered the Turks to be shot at Jaffa. "Yes indeed," I replied, " I have often heard of that massacre in England-it was a general topic at that time, and created as a British mind never fails to consider subjects of that description." He then proceeded :- "At that period in question, Gen. Desaix was left in Upper Egypt, and Kleber in the vicinity of Damietta. I left Cairo and traversed the Arabian Desart, in order to unite my force with that of the latter at El Arish. The town was attacked, and a capitulation succeeded. Many of the prisoners were found, on examination, to be natives of the mountains, and inhabitants of Mount Tabor, but chiefly from Nazareth. They were immmediately released on their engaging to return quietly to their homes, children and wives; at the same time they were recom-mended to acquaint their countrymen, the Napolese, that the French were no longer their enemies, unless they were found in arms assisting the Pacha. When this ceremony was concluded, the army proceeded on its march towards Jaffa. Zaza surrendered on the route. That city, on the first view of it, bore a formidable appearance, and the garrison was con-It was summoned to surrender .-When the officer, who bore my flag of truce no sooner passed the city wall, than his head was inhumanly struck off, instantly fixed upon a pole, and insultingly exposed to the view of the French Army. At the sight of this horrid and unexpected object, the indignation of the soldiers knew no bounds ; they were perfectly infuriated; and, with the most eager impatience, demanded to be led on to the storm -I did not hesitate, under such circumstances, to command it.

The attack was dreadful, and the carnage exceeded any action I had then witnessed. We carried the place, and it required all my efforts and influence to restrain the fury of the enraged soldiers. At length I succeeded, and night closed the sanguinary scene. At the dawn of the following morning, a report was brought me, that 500 men, chiefly Napolese, who had lately formed a part of the garrison of El Arish, and to whom I had a few days before given liberty, on condition that they should return to their homes, were actually found and recognised amongst the prisoners. On this fact being indubitably ascertained, I ordered the 500 men "to be drawn out and instantly shot."

In the course of our conversation, his anxiety appeared to be extreme, that I should be satisfied of the truth of every part of his narrative; and he continually interrupted it by asking me, if I perfectly comprehended him. He was, however, patience itself, when I made any observations expressive of doubts I had previously entertained respecting any part of the subjects agitated between us, or any unfavorable opinion entertained or propagated in England. Whenever I appeared embarrasse for an answer, he gave me time to reflect; and I could not but lament that I had not made myself better acquainted with the circumstances of the period under consideration, as it might have drawn him into a more enlarged history of them. He now returned to the subject of Sir Robert Wilson, and asked me if I knew any thing of his military character, and the tendency of his writings, and if the latter had added to his fortune I replied, that I could not speak upon either, from my own knowledge; but I was induced to suppose from the services in which he had been engaged he must have stood high in the opinion of those who employed him; and I had also understood that his works were considered as having been very honorable to him both as a writer and a soldier. " Pray can you tell me," he continued, " from what motive this officer has acted in the escape of La Valette, the decided and avowed friend of the man whom he has so wantonly calumniated ?" I was here, as it may be supposed, rather embarrassed for an immediate reply, but he gave me fu'l time to collect myself; and I answered, " That I had no doubt they were such as did honor to his heart; whatever imputation may have been passed upon his judgment and his discretion. Somewhat of an adventurous and romantic spirit might have governed him ; but it never was imagined by any one, that he was influenced by sordid or pecuniary motives; that idea never seems to have occurred when the transaction was the subject of universal consideration and enquiry. There was not, I thought, a person in England who received him or his companions, with a diminution of their regard for the part they had taken in this mysterious business." In an instant he observed, "I be-

not have been wanting to save La Valette.

desire you also to give your particular atten-tion to my opinion, which is a decided one.-

time you may be assured, that mo

That this act of Sir Robert Wilson, for the preservation of La Valette, is the commencement of his recantation of what he has written against me." It is a coincidence perhaps, not worth mentioning, but it is a singular circumstance, that we had a son of Sir Robert Wilson, at this time a midshipman on board the

My curiosity now grew bold, and I was determined to try whether I could induce Napoleon to satisfy me as to the particulars of a conversation between him and Mr. Fox, relative to the infernal machine, which I had heard related by the Hon. Mr. Bennet, who took passage with Lord W. Stuart, in the Lavinia, from Lisbon to England in the year 1807. 1 prefaced my inquiry by observing, that an acerally believed in England, stating a conversa tion between him and Mr.C Fox, at St.Cloud that to myself it was very interesting; and as I heard it related by a gentleman of rank, talent and high character, I had entertained no doubt of the general fact as he stated it. Napoleon, in a most good humored way, said, Repeat it-I shall remember." I then proceeded. "The account, general, is as follows: As you were one evening going to the theatre, you encountered great danger of your life by the explosion of a machine, to which the title of infernal was afterwards applied .-This engine of destruction was said to have been placed in a narrow street through which you were to pass. The rashness of your coachman, it is said, saved your life; for, finding a vehicle placed in such a manner as would have presented an insurmountable difficulty to a less timid driver, he gave speed to his horses, and the wheel of your carriage coming in contact with the machine, overset it with great violence, and immediately after vou had passed the explosion took place "-"That." he replied, "is true : your infor-mation is correct." "And it is also said, that you went to the theatre and enjoyed the play as if nothing had happened." He now nodded or rather made a slight obeisance. " And it is also asserted, that in a conversation you had with Mr. Fox, at St. Cloud, on the subject, you accused the English of having invented the machine for your destruction." "That is the fact," he said ; " I certainly did." "And that you particularly alluded to Mr. Windham." "Yes," Mr. Vandam. "It is also soid, general, that Mr. Fox contended it was no English invention, for that the crime of assassination was repugnant to the national character. He also particularly defended Mr. Windham, who, he said, though they had differed in politics, he knew to be an honorable man, and incapable, as a British minister, of sanctioning such a dishonorable transaction. Napoleon remembered the conversation, and acknowledged that he accused Mr. Windham I now ventured to ask him if he continued of the same opinion. "Yes." he said-" the English ministry were instrumental to the plot Their money has gone for that and other extraordinary purposes." My English blood was a little up on this occasion, and my reply, depend upon it, was to the following effect:
"My nation detests an assassin more than it does a coward-indeed, he is the worst of cowards-and I do not believe that there is a British heart which does not revolt at the thought, and subscribe, with an honest and glowing sincerity, to the opinion of Mr. Fox. He gave me no answer-but I could perceive that he was not convinced, and he still retains his original belief in the contrivance of the Infernal Machine.

I now discontinued the subject, and approached the chimney-piece to examine a small burst in marble, which appeared to me to be exquisitely sculptured. When he saw my attention to it, he exclaimed, " that is my son." Indeed the resemblance to the father is so very striking that it is discernible at the first glance. On one side is a miniature also of young Napoleon, and a highly finished portrait of his mother, Maria Louisa, on the other.

He now complained of a pain in the great tion he felt, and asked if it betokened the gout. I requested to know if he could trace the gout to any hereditary transmission. "No replied, neither of his parents ever had the gout; but recollecting himself, he added, "that his uncle Cardinal Fesch, had been very much afflicted by it."

I remarked, that even when the disease was known to be hereditary in families, attention, in early years, to exercise and diet, often retarded its approach, and, when it came at length, would render the disease more mild.

I observed to him, "that, considering the active life he led, it did not appear that he took sufficient exercise to preserve himself in a right state of health." He replied, "my rides, indeed, me too confined ; but the being accompanied by an officer is so very disagreea. ble to me, that I must be content to suffer the consequences of abridging them However, I feel no inconvenience from the want of exercise. Man can accustom himself to privations. At one period of my life I was many hours on horseback every day, for six years; and I was once 18 months without passing from the house." He now returned to the grievance of being watched by an officer. "You are acquainted," he said, " with the Island of St Helens, and must be sensible, that a sentinel, placed on either of those hills, can command the sight of me from the moment I quit this house till I return to it. If an officer or soldier, placed on that height, will not satisfy your governor, why not place ten, twenty, a troop of dragonns. Let them never lose sight of me, only keep an officer from my side."

La Valette, I believe, was a great favorite of his late Emperor; and I well know, that every one of his suite expressed the greatest oy at his escape. I remember hearing Gen. Bertrand say, that during the whole time La Vallette was in the Post Office, not a single instance of unnecessary rigor was known to have taken place; nor was the peace of a private family ever disturbed in the slightest

## DEATHS.

In France, General Turreau, late Minister to

the United States. In London, Miss Mary Cook, aged 80. Her house being on fire, she might have escaped by a ladder which was raised to her window; but having only her night gown on, her delicacy induced her to retire to put on other dress, when the floor fell thro' & she perished in the flames.

In Malaga, Midshipman James M. Coulter, of the frigate United States, in consequence of breaking a blood resset.

In Charleston, (S. C.) of consumption: Mr George Hatch, a native of Boston, aged 26. Dr. Franklin, and this young man were both born under the same roof:

In Virginia, Mr. JohnAnthony, aged 104. In Liebanon, Catharine Phelpa, a pauper, aged 104. Drowned, in Baitimore, Feb. 1, Mrs. Susan Bernard : while going from a wharf on a plank which led to the Philadelphia Packet.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. JOHN BROOKS.

Gov. of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
A PROCLAMATION, For a Day of Public Fasting, Humiliation an Prayer.

The visible things of the Creation, their order, grandeur, and subservience to the use and happiness of rational and sensitive beings, declare the wisdom, power and goodness of Author. The goodness of Gop pervades and chee's the Universe. As it gave being to man, so it protracts his existence ; it spreads his table, it implants in his breast all the kind and social affections, and fits him for happiness; it leads him to devotion, and through the mediation of a Saviour, inspires the hope of immortality. Being subjects of Goo's care, and the recipients of His bounty. we are constantly reminded of our dependence upon Him, and of our obligations to seek to Him for continued exercise of his beneficence. The recurrence of the Spring is particularly calculated to engage our meditations on views of our dependence and obligations. After the products of one year have been in a great measure consumed in the Winter, we anxiously look forward to the providential events of the current year, upon which a competent supply of the necessaries of life depends A full persuasion of the Divine agency in all human affairs, led our ancestors, the first settlers of New England, to set spart a day each year, to humble themselves before to depreciate his frowns, and to invoke His blessing. Relying on the existence of corresponding sentiments and dispositions among the people of this State, which it is no less for their happiness than it is in their duty to entertain and cherish :

I have thought fit to appoint, and with the advice and consent of the Council, do appoint, THURSDAY, the third day of April next, to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer throughout this Commonwealth And the people of all religious denominations are requested to meet on that day in their respective places of public worship, that we may unitedly bow ourselves before the Great Sovereign of the World, and acknowledge our dependence upon Him for life and all its blessings: That with a deep debasement we may confess our manifold trespasses against Him, imploring, with sincere resolutions of amendment, the remission of all our sins through the merits of His Son JESUS CHRIST : That while we devoutly beseech Him to shed upon us the blessings of His providence the present year, in granting us a favorable seed time and a plentiful harvest, we may submissively acknowledge the justness of any tokens of His displeasure with which, in the course of the last year we have been visited: That we may be preserved from desolating sickness, from drought and tempests; and that the year may

be crowned with his goodness : That God will be pleased to bless the United States; to take the President into his holy keeping, and make him the minister of God for good to this people : That the measures adopted, from time to time, by the Congress of the United States, may tend to peace, union and concord; and prove the means of securing the rights of the people, and of effectuating and maintaining the national honor, prosperity and happiness : That He will succeed the means of religious instruction : bless our colleges and all our schools of learning, and further the efforts of all institutions designed to promote charity, discountenance vice and rove the morals of the people : That he will be pleased to bless the rising generation, and impress on the minds of parents, and all others who have the charge of children and youth, the importance of seasonably inspiring them with a love of truth and sincerity, and training them to the habits of order, honesty and diligence

That he will be pleased to regard with favor the nations of Christendom, and to impart to them just conceptions of the religion of Jesus, and dispositions to receive it as a rule of life and manners as well as belief: That He will cause a knowledge of the Gospel to be spread among the heathen and over the whole Earth: And that He will be graciously pleased so to overrule the affairs of nations and the passions of men, that the reign of peace may be universal, and that the whole Earth may be filled with the knowledge and glory of the

And the people are requested to abstain from unnecessary labor and recreation on the said day.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this Fourth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, and in the Forty-First of the Inpendence of the United States of America. JOHN BROOKS.

By his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of Council, ALDEN BRADFORD Secretary. God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Algerine Slavery. One of the persons delivered from Algerine slavery, in consequence of Lord Exmouth's ex-pedition, passed through Dijon on the 19th, on his way to Paris. At the age of 15, he was a groom in the service of the Count d'Artois, now Monsieur, and followed his Royal Highness to the siege of Gibraltar. Having been put on board a vessel which was to carry orders to Count d'Estaing, he was shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, where he was taken by the Arabs, and sold to one of the Princes the country. During 34 years of slavery, passed in the mountains, he was constantly yoked in a plough, suffering the greatest hardships during the day and sleeping with a multitude of wretched companions, heaped together under a tent at night. But the most remarkable cir-cumstance in the history of this man, now aged 49, is, that in consequence of his being cut off from all communication with the rest of the universe, no report of the French Revolution had ever reached him. His first notions of the misfortunes which the Royal Family and all France have undergone during these 25 years were only acquired during his passage and on his landing at Naples. His astonishment at the doubtless imperfect relations which he received of so many extraordinary events may be con-jectured; but how great will it be if he one day read the history of his country? This man, in whom the persons who have had the opportunity of interrogating him feel much interest, has a brother at Paris, named Du-

It would be a great improvement in the character and comforts of every city, if all tupling cellars and shops were converted into Soup Establishments, where it should be sold low, but so as to afford a profit to those who kept the places. They would then give substance instead of spirit—health instead of discose—life instead of death!—Palladium.

pont, who is still in the service of Mon-

ieur - London paper.

African Expedition [The following account relates to a tion mentioned in the first col first page of this paper.]

Bahia, Oct. 30.—Yesterday arrived port the British ships Congo, and be transports from Cabenda, in 28 day, the command of Mr. Fitzmaurice, who succeeded in master, who succeeded in consequence death of Capt. Tuckey and the Lieu whom died at sea, the former on the latter on the 5th inst. It appears arrived at the mouth of the Congo, 3d of July, and leaving the transport only accompanied them an inconsideral tance) they proceeded in the sloop which built purposely to draw little water river to the extent of 120 miles, when gress and even that of their boat water to the control of their boat water than the control of the control of their boat water than the control of the contr ped by insuperable difficulties principle believe by the rapids which they en beyond all description. Determine further prosecution of the undertakemen were landed, and it was not until the property of the marched 150 miles, (160 more than person had been before) over a barre ceedingly mountainous country, and encing the greatest privations from and home entirely extensively extensively extensively. of water, and being entirely exhaust tigue, that they gave up the attempt abled the most of them to travened and regain the vessel; but alas! been completely worn out, for most say 25 out of 56, died 24 hours after turn, comprehending all the scientific the expedition: and we believe ony board are now in a state to work the but as their chief want seems to be ment, it is to be hoped the others will brought round. Suspicions are enten many died by poison, administered by and Mr. Pitzmaurice says that he is that he could penetrate an immenses country without apprehending danger other cause, as the people are very mous, and easily intimidated. As a courtesy and expediency they sikel sion of the Kings to pass through their tive territories, which was general granted : at the same time they wen ed with plenty of blacks as guides, a erate charge, but latterly advantage at of their difficulties. Mr. Pitzmauro. Surgeon are determined on a new at and as he thinks he can provide spine nuclities, he has great hopes of atta

Musical Harmony A N ESSAY, according to the nature Science and the principles of a est musical authors : by Augusta Christopher Kollman, Organist to his German Chapel at St James's, This to be published under the patrone Oneida Musical Society (Utica), and tended by a Gentleman well known for and skill in Music. The encourage dy given to the publication is great, ent parts of our country. The Pres Trustees of the Handel and Hands M ciety of Boston, give the work in a recommendation, and have with the Society subscribed for it. As the un printed only for Subscribers, those the obtain it must leave their names al of the Recorder, where a Propette deposited for a few weeks. This opportunity gentlemen will have to very able and valuable production edition must be limited by the early given to it.

desired end.

Witherspoon on Educa JUST published, and for sale by Co Cornhill, & S. T. ARMSTRONG, NO. S. LETTERS on the Education of and on Marriage, by the Rev. Just spoon, D. D. Li. D.

"Train up a child in the way he and when he is old he will not depart Feb. 25.

GEORGE GOULD Druggist and Apothecary, No. Street, (Opposite West-Re-

R ESPECTFULLY returns thath habitants of Boston and its in the encouragement he has already and fiatters himself that the exp has acquired in business for himself than twelve years, will justify him

ing a further share in their favors
Personal attention paid to the preputting up of medicines. Physicians' prescriptions will be

attended to. G GOULD keeps constantly for sa Spear's CALCINED MAGNESIA cle superior in cases of indigestion. &c. to any other medicine at present of the convenience of the hood, there will be a supply of Manager of the convenience of the hood, there will be a supply of Manager of the convenience of the hood, there will be a supply of Manager of the convenience of the at the House in Poplar-street, where Dr. Batchelder, kept, with great care, on the same tell shop, or can be got elsewhere.

Religious Picture B FOR Sale at the Recorder Office, small Picture Books, with on vers, of a religious and moral tend ble for Presents to Children at Schools-Cheap.

LYMAN'S ACADE A T his pleasant and healthy Brighton, 3 miles from Bot open for the admission of Pupil more can be received, as the numed at 24. These who represents the property of the pro ed at 24. Those who propose sons out of town for instruction season, are respectfully invited make themselves acquainted milishment. lishment.

American Society, MEMBERS of the American Educating Pious Youth for the mietry, residing out of Boston. to forward the amount of their for the year commencing Oct. 26 subscriber. subscriber. Feb. 4. tf Treasurer. 10, 1

THE RECORD PUBLISHED EVERY TUE NATHANIEL WIL No. 3, Suffolk-Buildings, Con BOSTON Price Three Bollers

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